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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER CALLS FOR BETTER ACHIEVEMENTS

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 Aug 79 OW

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 August editorial: "Emulate One Another in Scoring Achievements for the Party"]

[Text] It is important for our armed forces and people to conduct a political drive to make good preparations for a splendid commemoration of three historical anniversaries in 1980. This will give them an occasion to relive those glorious historical events that took place 50 years ago and better remember the great meritorious services that our party and venerable and beloved President Ho Chi Minh have given for our country. It will also give them an opportunity to review an extremely heroic period of struggle of our party and people, affirm their strong points and achievements, further assert their absolute confidence in our party's leadership and our country's future, and uphold their determination to further advance and score new achievements in the new revolutionary stage.

In manifesting their boundless love and respect for the party and great President Ho Chi Minh and to further enhance their patriotism and love for socialism and their sense of collective mastery, our people's armed forces should be determined to carry out better the resolutions of the Political Bureau and the Standing Committee of the Central Military Party Committee on preparations for three historic anniversaries in 1980 by whipping up a seething, large-scale emulation movement with practical, meritorious revolutionary acts.

The Political Bureau's resolution points out: Defeating all imperialism's and big-nation hegemonism's schemes and acts against Vietnam is a historical mission of our people countrywide in defending national independence while rapidly advancing vigorously and steadily toward socialism and making contributions to defend and further strengthen the socialist system and preserving the purity of Marxism-Leninism and contributing to the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples.

To properly discharge this task, our armed forces and people should make great efforts. In striving to attain a high level of revolutionary consciousness and constantly improve our abilities for carrying out specific, practical, meritorious acts, all of us should make the best contributions for our national construction. Being the vanguard force in national defense, our people's armed forces should be further aware of their glorious, weighty mission, should be determined to fulfill all tasks entrusted to them, and should be worthy of the confidence and love of our party and people. They should, first of all, aim their efforts at further accelerating the campaign to further develop the characteristics and enhance the combat ability of our people's armed forces in order to achieve better, more comprehensive results.

Our regular army should urgently advance to meet the requirements of building a well-trained, seasoned, modernized and standardized revolutionary army. All three troop categories should strive to fulfill all five objectives of the campaign in order to create a great overall strength for our army for carrying out a people's war and be ready to fight and defeat all military adventures of Chinese big-nation expansionism and hegemonism which collude with imperialism and other international reactionary force.

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

AID FROM EEC--Hanoi, 5 Sep--A consignment of 4,500 tons of milk powder and 500 tons of butter given to Vietnam by European Economic Community (EEC) has arrived in Haiphong. The aid came on board the freighter Wrontapos. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

AGRICULTURE

TEN-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW FOR EARLY SEPTEMBER

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, as of 5 September, the entire country had sown and transplanted nearly 2.5 million hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving 75.6 percent of planned norms, but this is more than 200,000 hectares behind last year's pace.

"With the mobilization of the work force to combat waterlogging, the northern provinces have retransplanted 160,000 hectares, bringing the total transplanted area of 10th-month rice to almost 1,296,000 hectares, achieving 98.1 percent of planned norms.

"Southern provinces have transplanted just 1.2 million hectares, achieving 60.3 percent of planned norms, of which provinces of the former B2 Zone transplanted 995,000 hectares, achieving 57.2 percent of planned norms, constituting only 71 percent of the area transplanted during the same period last year.

"A number of southern provinces have achieved 60 to 89 percent of planned norms. They are Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Lam Dong, Song Be, Ben Tre, Hau Giang, An Giang and Kien Giang. Transplanting in other provinces is slow: Dong Thap has achieved 44.4 percent of planned norms; Cuu Long, 39.9 percent; Tien Giang, 38.9 percent; Long An, 37.4 percent; and Ho Chi Minh City, 34.1 percent and so forth."

The transplanting delay in the southern provinces has been attributed to the waterlogging situation in many areas and to the inadequate motivation of people and peasants to engage in production.

"The southern provinces are now striving to satisfactorily solve the problems regarding water and seeds and to promptly correct deviations in leadership over agricultural transformation. They are taking specific measures for accelerating the 10th-month rice transplanting."

The northern provinces, after basically completing the transplantation of 10th-month rice, have shifted to weeding and fertilizing rice paddies. To date these provinces have weeded 88.6 percent of the transplanted area in the first phase and 57 percent in the second phase. Localities are making every effort to produce as much organic fertilizer as possible for the 10th-month rice crop.

"Along with transplanting and taking care of 10th-month rice, the southern provinces are quickly harvesting the summer-fall rice. To date, they have harvested 265,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, or 45.6 percent of the total transplanted area, of which, provinces from Thuan Hai southward, have harvested 201,000 hectares, or 41.2 percent of the total area. Tay Ninh, An Giang and Tien Giang provinces harvested 49.5 to 73.1 percent of the transplanted area.

"In general, summer-fall rice this year is quite satisfactory. Many localities have achieved higher output than last year. They are Hau Giang, Dong Thap, Tien Giang, Cuu Long and Ho Chi Minh City."

In order to attain the highest agricultural production target for this year, localities should satisfactorily carry out the following immediate tasks in the days to come:

--Mobilize manpower to weed and apply more fertilizer to ricefields, especially the late transplanted area.

--Concentrate means to combat drought from Nghe Tinh Province southward and to combat waterlogging caused by heavy rains from Thanh Hoa Province southward.

--Accelerate the harvest of summer-fall rice in the southern provinces to avoid damage caused by waterlogging and promptly clear ricefields for the 10th-month rice transplanting.

--Check seeds and prepare other production conditions in order to make this year's winter crop a comprehensive success.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

VO CHI CONG AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION SPEECH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16, 17, 18 Jul 79 BK

[Speech by Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong, member of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, at the June 1979 conference in Nha Trang on agricultural cooperativization; passages between slantlines printed in boldface]

[16 Jul 79 pp 2, 4]

[Text] At the June 1979 conference held in Nha Trang City to review the task of establishing agricultural cooperatives in the provinces on the central coast and in Tay Nguyen, Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, reviewed the conference as follows:

I. Evaluation of the Movement

/Fundamental Successes:/ The cultivated area in the provinces on the central coast and in Tay Nguyen was originally small (approximately 800 square meters per capita) and was heavily damaged by war. Therefore, the annual grain production of these provinces used to be insufficient. The exploiting class of feudalistic landlords and rich farmers in the rural areas was not very large and the disparity in land ownership among peasants was not substantial. The agrarian reform policy was implemented in several localities during the two resistance struggles. Especially since the total liberation of the south, the "castigation of feudalists" and the abolition of exploitation in rural areas have been positively carried out and peasants who have been allocated some land and ricefields, have enthusiastically joined collective production organizations to restore and accelerate production.

The successes achieved under the cooperativization movement of these provinces cannot be separated from the outstanding achievements and progress scored on the agricultural production front and from the developmental course of the peasantry's revolutionary movement.

Shortly after liberation, food production (including rice and subsidiary food crops) of the provinces on the central coast and in Tay Nguyen has quickly developed with a several-fold production increase. Once short of food, these localities now have almost resolved their grain problems, and some have repeatedly increased their contributions to the state. All the provinces have accelerated the production and processing of subsidiary food crops, which account for 40 to 50 percent--from 50 to 60 percent in many districts--of the volume of food products. The agricultural cooperativization and production movement has attracted millions of peasants who eagerly participate in working on conservation, reclaiming virgin and fallow land, growing extra crops, improving rice-fields, producing fertilizer and applying scientific and technical measures to production. Many localities have relied on collective labor to overcome difficulties in production, and the livelihood of large numbers of peasant families has clearly improved.

Under the leadership of various party organizations and proceeding from small to large scale and from lower to higher levels, work exchange teams, production solidarity teams and production collectives have quickly developed into cooperatives of 300 to 350 hectares each. From the trial beginning of quickly expanding the movement, especially from November 1978 to the 1978-79 winter-spring crop season, more than 70 to 90 percent of peasant families have joined 1,023 cooperatives in the five provinces on the central coast, and 148 cooperatives and 2,180 production collectives in the three Tay Nguyen provinces. Organizationally, the provinces on the central coast and in Tay Nguyen can be said to have completed cooperativization during the 1978-79 winter-spring crop season by means of cooperatives and production collectives (nearly all cooperatives in the coastal provinces and most production collectives in the Tay Nguyen provinces).

In general, two-thirds of the cooperatives have completed three or four crop seasons, and the remaining cooperatives either have just completed a crop season or have been recently established. Approximately 50 percent could be classified as good cooperatives, 30 percent as fair, and 20 percent as weak. However, all the cooperatives have in general met the following requirements:

--From 95 to 100 percent of the peasant families have joined cooperatives, and such main production materials as ricefields, land, draft cattle and buffalo, machinery and tools have been collectivized. All the cooperatives have initially determined the guidelines for their production and business operations and have carried out production and business as planned. The establishing of work norms and contracts has been broadly applied, and many of the cooperatives have accounted for their profits and losses in accordance with the 43-items-of-appropriation system. The state policy of cooperativization in general has been satisfactorily implemented. Labor forces have been mobilized to implement cooperatives' plans and have been initially assigned to various cultivation and animal

husbandry sectors for development. Many cooperatives have quite satisfactorily administered from 90 to 100 percent of their assigned labor forces such as Hiep Hoa (Binh Trien), Duy Phuoc and Cam Sa (Quang Nam-Danang), Pho Thuan and Phuoc Thang I (Nghia Binh), Hoa Binh I (Phu Khanh), and Han Nhon I (Thuan Hai) cooperatives. The cooperatives in mountainous regions such as E Phe (Dac Lac) and Dac La (Gia Lai-Cong Tum) and so forth have also succeeded in mobilizing at least 60 percent of their assigned labor forces.

--The material and technical bases (small water conservancy projects, drying courts, storehouses and farms and so on) of cooperatives have been initially built satisfactorily with a self-reliant spirit and on the basis of mobilizing the labor strength of cooperative members and of fully using locally available materials. These bases did not exist when production was carried out individually.

--Production has clearly increased. Labor productivity, crop yield and animal population have also become higher now than when individual production still prevailed. Consequently, the income of cooperatives and their members has also increased. The average value of man-days has reached at least 1.5 dong and more than 2 dong in many cooperatives--even 3 dong in some cooperatives. Many cooperatives have been paid monthly an average of 18 kg of grain or more to each member. According to statistics, more than 60 percent of cooperative members now receive a higher income than when individual production prevailed, and about 30 percent earn an income either equal to or a little higher than their former income. The remaining 5 to 10 percent receive a lesser income than previously mainly because they consist of families which formerly had too much land and worked little. All the cooperatives have satisfactorily fulfilled their obligations to the state with an average of 20 to 25 percent of their income (including tax and sales at high prices to the state).

--All provinces and districts have trained a large force of production management and leading cadres from the grassroots level and above. Although their professional knowledge is still poor, most of them are of good quality since they are screened and trusted by the masses. The improved right of cooperative members to collective mastery over production and distribution and the initial successes in production and livelihood have made the masses more enthusiastic and confident in the party line and policy of cooperativization and have further promoted their revolutionary zeal. All the organizations of the party, administration and people, especially at the grassroots level, have been further consolidated both ideologically and organizationally.

We can assert that the cooperativization movement of the provinces on the central coast and in Tay Nguyen has scored fundamental successes and has met the requirements set forth in the directives of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat/.

Generally speaking, the tempo of development of cooperatives has been fast, and the steps taken by each area have been appropriate and relatively steady. Cooperativization has been closely linked with initial reorganization of production, and cooperation coupled with division of labor has been implemented, thus virtually bypassing the stage of simple cooperation. In those localities where cooperativization has been completed, the face of the countryside is changing owing to new developments in the economic, political and social fields and in the people's lives. The class of collectivized peasantry is now enthusiastically engaged in productive labor as the master of its own land. It is turning to good account the superiority of the mode of socialist collective production and gradually carrying out the three revolutions in rural areas. In so doing it is creating the basis for developing agriculture along the line of socialist large-scale production, is advancing toward eliminating poverty and backwardness, and is paving the way for development of the productive force and for vigorously bringing into play the working people's right to collective mastery.

The relatively steady basic success initially achieved by the provinces of the central coast and Tay Nguyen in the cooperativization movement has opened up fine prospects for stepping up the development of production and the perfection of socialist production relationships in the rural areas, and for contributing to the successful achievement of socialist transformation of agriculture in the south.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to warmly commend the following cooperatives, standard-bearers of the various provinces in the cooperativization movement: Dong Vinh cooperative (Binh Tri Thien Province), Duy Phuoc cooperative (Quang Nam-Danang Province), Phuoc Thang I cooperative (Nghia Binh Province), Diem Binh cooperative (Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province), Hoa Binh I cooperative (Phu Khanh Province), Me Pu cooperative (Thuan Hai Province), Eaphe (Dac Lac Province)... We hope that other cooperatives will emulate, catch up with and overtake these cooperatives, and will catch up with and overtake Vu Thang and Dinh Cong cooperatives in the north.

/Weak Points:/ Aside from weaknesses in development of production, in management standards, and in leadership and guidance of the cooperativization movement, I want to stress the following additional points:

At present, the cooperatives have not yet developed their production comprehensively. In many cooperatives, production still consists mainly of crop planting, and crop planting consists mainly of rice cultivation. The production of subsidiary food crops has become more developed than before, but recently it has tended to be gradually neglected by many localities. Many areas which used to be producers and consumers of subsidiary food crops now have not only failed to pay attention to the production of subsidiary food crops but have also discarded their subsidiary crop-eating habit. Generally speaking, all

localities have attached importance to expanding the subsidiary food crop area but have not yet paid attention to practicing intensive farming, thus causing subsidiary crop yields to drop steadily and the volume of subsidiary crop production to increase only slowly. Several cooperatives have not yet tightly managed the land reserved for subsidiary food crop growing. Given the conditions of land in the provinces of the central coast and Tay Nguyen, if we do not quickly develop the production of subsidiary food crops in all respects--area, yield, and volume of production--we will never be able to overcome the difficulties regarding grain supply in both the immediate and distant future. We must develop subsidiary food crop production for use in our daily meals and in the promotion of livestock raising. And only by quickly developing livestock raising can we produce large amounts of fertilizer for use in intensive farming and large amounts of meat for society.

Excess labor is still great, but labor productivity is low. The division of labor in cooperatives is still irrational. Labor forces assigned to cultivation are too high (more than 80 to 90 percent of the total). The remaining few are assigned to animal husbandry and other sectors and jobs. We must realize that although labor forces have been collectivized, if we don't know how to satisfactorily organize them, labor productivity will not increase, production will not develop, the livelihood of cooperative members will not improve and the new production relations will not be steadily consolidated.

The managerial tasks of cooperatives still face many difficulties and confusion. This can be easily understood because the administration of a cooperative involving from 300 to 400 hectares of cultivated area and nearly a thousand laborers is a very complicated task which cannot be satisfactorily fulfilled immediately by the present contingent of cadres whose knowledge and experience is still considerably lacking. Managerial cadres must study and work for some time in order to raise their level of knowledge and to gain experience through actual work.

Transformation and construction are two inseparable aspects of agricultural development which are closely linked. Construction still remains poor, especially as regards the material and technical bases which are still too poor. The tasks of programming, planning and formulating immediate and long-range guidelines for production to serve as a basis on which to build the material and technical bases of cooperatives are still poorly implemented in some localities.

The task of ideological education to settle the anxious and confused thinking of the masses and to overcome their negative manifestations has not been performed regularly, continuously and in depth in several localities. The peasants' right to collective ownership has not been fully implemented. In many places, restraint and authoritarian attitudes still exist or even serious violations of the principle of free will to organize cooperatives have been noted.

The establishment and improvement at district levels remains poor. Very few material and technical bases have been built in districts to support agricultural production. Consequently, the role of the districts in supporting cooperatives remains weak.

[17 Jul 79 p 2]

[Text] II. /Reasons for Success and Lessons of Experience/

1. /Being thoroughly imbued with the party's line and policies, displaying high resolve and taking positive measures to guide the masses in implementation:/ The above-mentioned success is due primarily to the fact that the line, positions and policies of the party and government on the socialist transformation of southern agriculture are very correct, creative and suitable for the real conditions and the characteristics of the situation in the countryside where the masses of peasants are willing to follow the party, to accept the way of collective production, and to develop agriculture along the line of socialist large-scale production.

In practice, no matter how good or how correct a party policy may be, it cannot be fully implemented and will yield very poor results if the party committee echelons down to party bases and the masses are not thoroughly imbued with it. Recently, the party committee echelons in the provinces on the central coast and in Tay Nguyen carefully studied and firmly grasped the various directives and resolutions issued by the central level, acquired a correct understanding of agricultural transformation and considered it the central task in their localities, especially in the rural areas. Thanks to this, when agricultural transformation was actually carried out, other tasks were automatically geared to the same objectives, thereby giving support to one another and promoting mutual progress.

Thanks to their thorough understanding of the official line and policies and their high resolve, the party organizations concerned were able to formulate plans for urgent implementation, to take steps suitable for the concrete conditions of each area in each definite period, to carefully carry out agricultural transformation on an experimental basis first, and to launch a mass movement to carry out this task in larger areas. The respective party committee echelons succeeded in achieving unanimity of views in all party organizations from the top to the bottom and in attracting active, broad participation of the masses. The cadres and party members concerned successfully fulfilled their exemplary, vanguard role and served as the nucleus of the movement. The party members themselves displayed a clear-cut determination to achieve victory in the struggle to settle the question of "which will win"--socialism or capitalism, progress or backwardness, collectivity or individuality. It can be affirmed that the really strong, well-coordinated participation of the various party organizations, the

administration and the mass organizations--especially at the grassroots level--has been a decisive factor in the success of the cooperativization movement. In some places, this movement has developed at a slow pace. This was the result of none other than the failure of the local party committee echelons to be really imbued with the official policies and to resolutely lead and guide the movement, as well as the failure of the administration at various levels and the mass organizations to motivate the people to implement official policies.

2. /Urgent, careful preparations and, most important, satisfactory basic and advanced training of cadres:/ Carrying out the socialist transformation of agriculture in general and building cooperatives in particular are complex matters and highly revolutionary tasks in the countryside. Practical experience has shown that localities can greatly facilitate the building of cooperatives if they make careful preparations--by training cadres; motivating the masses to voluntarily take rehearsal steps; launching governments to build water conservancy projects, open virgin land and carry out rural construction; formulating production plans and guidelines; and determining the initial scale of the cooperatives to be built. It is necessary to repeat here that an early end to feudalism and bourgeois exploitation in various forms in the countryside, and an expeditious, efficient readjustment of land ownership also constitute a preparatory step and will create favorable conditions for the cooperativization movement to develop. We must make careful but active and urgent preparations. We must follow the line of the masses and take care not to overstrain their capabilities while guarding against running behind them. We must act without hesitation, enlighten the masses, create opportunity and stir up movement.

All levels have regarded the preparation of the cadre body as an important, decisive factor and have given it adequate attention. Nearly 130,000 cadres of various categories have been trained within a short period. Experience has shown that local people, people at the grassroots level and people chosen from among the masses constitute the best sources of cadres. Concrete results have been obtained by those localities which used various methods in forming cadres (basic and advanced training, observation and study tours, and so forth) and which allocated the responsibility for cadre training among the various levels (provincial, district and village) and specialized sectors.

Localities have also attached importance to combining the intellectual powers and talents of all categories of cadres--cadres coming from the north, cadres who once took part in the war of resistance against the U.S. aggressors, grassroots-level cadres, retired cadres, and old and young cadres. It is noteworthy that fairly large numbers of retired cadres are serving on the management boards of cooperatives and on grassroots-level party and administrative committees. We must affirm that, in general, these retired cadres have high political standards and good qualities and are experienced. But, because of poor health,

they have only a limited capacity for carrying out concrete, urgent tasks and acquiring new knowledge in economic management and in science and technology. In the initial stage, retired cadres can play a highly useful role in the cooperativization movement. However, we must urgently train a contingent of young cadres to replace these comrades in party and administrative work, in production installations and in the management of cooperatives so as to correctly implement the state retirement policy.

Cadres must be capable of revolutionary work, have revolutionary qualities, behave in an exemplary manner before the masses and, especially, be honest and incorruptible, not have wasteful habits, and not treat the masses with arrogance. After assigning tasks to cadres, we must regularly improve their capabilities in all fields and gradually raise their managerial and technical standards so that they can catch up with the development of the cooperativization movement. Corruption and arrogance toward the masses have recently begun to develop in a number of cooperatives. If we fail to promptly check these shortcomings or fail to purge disqualified, degraded cadres from the leadership and management organs, the masses will lose confidence and will develop a negative attitude.

3. /Ability to flexibly and creatively apply the experience derived from cooperativization in the north to the actual local conditions:/ We are carrying out cooperativization with the aid of the very precious experience furnished by the cooperativization movement in the north. All localities have sent people to the north to learn from its experience and are aided by northern cadres or southern cadres returning from the north.

The localities have applied this experience discriminatingly, not mechanically, in accordance with the conditions of each area. While doing this, they have developed new, effective measures to carry out their task. Especially, they have learned from experiences in recent years, successfully avoiding the shortcomings which the north developed in the initial stage of its cooperativization work. We have applied the experience of the north by combining the transformation of production relationships with production reorganization, managing cooperatives along the line of large-scale socialist production, and carrying out cooperativization coupled with division and specialization of labor, thus virtually bypassing the state of simple cooperation and implementing specialized and intensive cultivation on a large scale. We have learned from the experience of the north in the timing and pace of cooperativization and have successfully established several model cooperatives (including ones specializing in rice planting and ones where rice and subsidiary food crop planting, agriculture and forestry, agriculture and fishery, cooperativization and the building of new economic zones, and cooperativization and the settlement of nomads are combined). In some localities, necessary initial associations of

cooperatives have been organized to promote the development of various sectors and trades.

All cooperatives have widely implemented the quota system and have applied the 43-items-of-appropriation accounting system that has been perfected in the process of cooperative building in the north. The good results obtained in the agricultural cooperativization movement and especially in the building of cooperatives in the provinces on the central coast and in Tay Nguyen were due precisely to the ability of the localities concerned to apply the experience of the north. Learning from and correctly applying the experience of the north in cooperativization work is an important matter not only at present but also in the future. The more time passes, the more we must study and learn from the experience of the north, especially the experience of progressive cooperatives.

4. /Great efforts of good experimental work on the cooperativization movement:/ Experimental work is aimed at gaining practical experience that is needed for expanding cooperativization in large areas and, at the same time, at strengthening the confidence and resolve of broad sections of the masses. Well-conducted experimental work at a specific point can exert very great effects on the entire cooperativization movement, and vice versa. Therefore, cooperativization can be successfully carried out in large areas only when experimental cooperativization at a specific point is effectively done. We should not select a too difficult or too easy target area for experimental cooperativization work. The good results obtained by various provinces in setting up pilot cooperatives were due to the fact that this work was directly guided by the local party committee echelons and done by the local cadres, party members and the masses themselves, and not by cadres sent from the upper echelons or by the state using its own funds and capabilities.

We have also had experiences in which pilot projects were successfully carried out--with the aid of massive investment by the state and of large numbers of cadres--but subsequent expansion of cooperativization to larger areas was impossible, when this aid was no longer insured.

While carrying out experimental cooperativization we must draft plans for expansion of this work in larger areas. It is not advisable to allow too large a gap between experimental work and actual cooperativization. We should not also wait until all experimental work is over before carrying out cooperativization in large areas, otherwise the pilot projects will become isolated, our efforts will be hampered by lack of continuity, the launching of a general movement will become impossible, and the timeliness of our work will suffer. The outcome of our efforts in an experimental project will provide us with fresh experience with which to carry out cooperativization in larger areas. By the same token, the failure or success of our efforts in expanded cooperativization will serve as a lesson enabling us to carry out more

successful projects. Learning from and emulating progressive cooperatives such as Vu Thang and Dinh Cong and the good models of each province is also a form of using the experience derived from experimental projects to guide cooperativization work in large areas.

5. /Making full use of available labor, land, supplies, and so forth, to create initial material and technical bases for cooperatives:/ Many localities have made use of their own land, labor force and capital to build the initial material bases for cooperatives such as drying yards, warehouses, animal farms, and so forth, thereby creating favorable conditions for developing production and building cooperatives. Many cooperatives have concentrated their labor forces on expanding the cultivated area by opening virgin land, and on practicing multicropping, building water conservancy and communications projects, developing and improving the fields, replanning population centers, producing fertilizer, and so forth, thus managing to overcome the difficulties besetting production and the people's livelihood without requiring state investment. This is a move in the right direction because it promotes coordination between the reorganization of production and the application of scientific and technical measures, helps gradually improve the managerial work of cooperatives, and supports the efforts of cooperatives in using their own land and labor to create material wealth and to acquire new technical facilities. This practice not only conforms with the general economic situation of the country but also reflects the spirit of self-reliance of the localities and their refusal to rely on and wait for aid from abroad or the upper levels.

6. /Incessantly improving the management of cooperatives:/ Organizing the peasants to join cooperatives and collectivizing the means of production are only the first steps. In order to consolidate the collective ownership of the principal means of production and to develop this ownership with a view to constantly carrying out expanded reproduction, the cooperatives must carry out managerial work in a truly satisfactory manner. Otherwise, they will be able to achieve simple reproduction only, at most. Effective management will create high economic returns, will help constantly raise the income of cooperatives and cooperative members and, at the same time, will enable cooperatives to fulfill their obligation to the state, to bring about new changes in the villages and hamlets, to make their fields more fertile, and to improve housing and transportation facilities, making them more convenient for the people and for production. This is an urgent task of all localities. All cooperatives must determine guidelines for both long-term production and each crop, formulate production plans from production units upward, distribute and organize their labor forces, and apply measures to insure a satisfactory development of crop planting, livestock raising and other sectors and trades.

Cooperatives must establish concrete labor norms, rationally organize laborers according to each of their categories, widely apply the quota

system in assigning work to each unit, each team and each laborer, and offer rewards or impose penalties in connection with the implementation of plans.

Many cooperatives have seriously applied the method of conducting financial affairs in an open manner by implementing the 43-items-of-appropriation accounting system. The masses have begun to exercise their right to collective mastery in managerial work from plan drafting and plan implementation to income distribution. In those cooperatives where managerial work is guided only by the subjective views of their directors or their management boards and does not benefit from the participation of the masses, production is often hampered by narrow-mindedness and authoritarianism and the positive character of the masses cannot be turned to good account. In those cooperatives where their management boards rely on the masses and resolutely improve their performance by learning while carrying out their duties, good results can be achieved in production and in improving the people's living conditions, the masses become confident and enthusiastic, and the cooperatives themselves are developed in all respects.

7. /Satisfactorily settling the relationship between the interests of the state and those of the collectives and cooperative members in distribution:/ The right to distribution belongs to cooperative members (according to the cooperative statutes). Cooperative members, not the cooperative management boards or any other levels, must discuss and decide on distribution. In carrying out distribution, we must, first of all, insure the interests of laborers because they are the ones who directly produce material wealth. But because socialist economy develops in accordance with the principle of expanded reproduction, it needs accumulated capital to expand production. And because the cooperatives are a component of the national economy, they must meet the common requirements of the state. Policies on the distribution of income must be aimed at encouraging and promoting production. Once the interests of the laborer are promoted, production will increase, and this will serve the interests of the state and the collective. The interests of the state are a very important matter because they serve the interests of the collective and all people in society. The interests of the collective themselves are closely bound to and promote the interests of each person in accordance with the tempo of development of the collective. If this relationship is correctly settled, cooperative members will become enthusiastic and attached to the cooperatives and will engage in productive labor with confidence. Otherwise, contradictions will arise and economic, political and ideological work will be adversely affected.

Recently, many cooperatives have satisfactorily resolved this relationship in the distribution and collection of grain for their members. However, in some cooperatives, emphasis has been placed on one aspect to the detriment of another. The relatively rational proportions that

can generally be accepted by cooperative members are that, of the total grain income, about 20 percent will be paid to the state, from 10 to 15 percent be reserved for collectives and about 65 percent be given to cooperative members. These proportions must depend on each locality and each crop season. In the case of crop failure and especially in the case of the first crop season of cooperatives, more attention must be paid to the interests of cooperative members. The relationship between accumulation and consumption must also be satisfactorily resolved.

The source of cooperatives' accumulation is created through labor. Accumulation must be appropriately increased in proportion to the situation of production and the income of cooperatives. Little accumulation cannot allow for an expansion of production while large accumulation will improve the living conditions and interests of cooperative members. Now and in the immediate future it is appropriate that cooperatives reserve about 15 percent at most of their total income--minus tax--for accumulation. In the first few years of their establishment, cooperatives are not advised to have too high an accumulation.

Another important point is to implement the principle of distribution according to labor and, at the same time, to satisfactorily settle the benefits of other members of cooperatives such as old people unable to work and the families of needy people and fallen heroes. Many cooperatives have fulfilled this task well through a policy of balancing grain distribution and arranging jobs for people, thus creating unity and solidarity among laboring peasants.

8. /Concern with family-based economy:/ Family-based economy is a component supplemental and not at all contrary to the collective economy. Its essential existence results from the objective conditions and special characteristics of agricultural production where work schedules are established for both busy seasons and free time. To develop the family-based economy constitutes a measure to make use of the latent potentials in terms of labor and land allocated to cooperative members with a view to increasing the social product and cooperative members' income.

Guidance and assistance must be provided through collectives for developing the family-based economy.

In several localities, due attention has been paid to the family-based economy, rationally and flexibly settling the question of land allocation (families with large gardens receive no additional land, combining well the 5 percent of allocated land with garden land) thus insuring collective ownership. The important point in the relationship between collectives and the family-based economy is to determine collective ownership and collectivized labor. While developing the family-based economy, we should not violate nor misunderstand collective ownership.

As for labor, we must correctly comply with stipulations on man-days and on the level at which farm produce will have to be sold to cooperatives, and must complete the work assigned by the collective before building the family economy. At present, it is considered average if the income of the family economy constitutes 35 to 40 percent of the total national income. Those areas failing to pay attention to the family economy while concentrating mainly on the collective economy will only be able to improve the people's lives in a very limited manner.

9. /Satisfactorily carry out political and ideological work, improve the masses' [socialist] awareness, perfect party, administration and mass organizations at the grassroots level:/ One of the many important factors for the success of recent cooperativization activities is that generally speaking, various localities carried out their political and ideological work among the masses in a fairly good manner. However, we cannot improve the masses' socialist awareness overnight. This task must be carried out constantly and continuously. We have to educate and motivate the masses not only during the initial stage but also during the whole course of establishment of cooperatives so as to improve their awareness in a gradual manner. The fact that peasants have volunteered to join cooperatives shows that they have realized a legitimate and urgent need for them to participate in achieving collective mastery over cooperatives and over society in all fields--political, production and material and cultural life, etc. It is necessary to continue to educate and make peasants aware of the right to mastery, and create conditions for them to exercise the right to mastery and to discussion of all problems within cooperatives. Some peasants may justify their enthusiastic participation in cooperatives this way: "Joining cooperatives will keep us from worrying." It is wrong to think this way. Therefore, it is necessary to make everyone fully aware of his responsibility as a collective master and have everyone attend to all activities of his cooperative and always regard "his cooperative as his own house, the masters of which are his fellow cooperative members."

Experience shows that only those localities capable of stepping up production and improving the living conditions of cooperative members while, at the same time, firmly grasping political and ideological activities, constantly and continuously motivating the people ideologically, and actually developing the masses' right to collective mastery can see the masses involving themselves closely with cooperative activities and taking good care of the collective economy.

What we have to do now is strive to consolidate party, administration, mass, and self-defense militia organizations so as to use them as a prop in building cooperatives and stepping up production. Conversely, through the building of cooperatives, we must strengthen our political and ideological activities and consolidate party, administration, mass, and self-defense militia organizations. Thus on the basis of consolidating

cooperatives and the system of dictatorial proletariat at the grassroots level, we must educate and make the masses aware of socialism and motivate them to carry out all party policies and guidelines and to suppress in time those reactionaries who are undermining the cooperativization movement and the revolution in the rural area.

[18 Jul 79 p 2]

[Text] III. /Guidelines and Tasks/

The general guidelines of the cooperativization movement in the provinces of the central coast and in Tay Nguyen from now to the end of 1980 are: /Strive to develop the achievements scored, continue to accelerate the cooperativization movement (including the mountainous area), complete building agricultural cooperatives in the delta areas and in most of the plain areas of Tay Nguyen, and contribute to making the socialist agricultural transformation in the south a complete success./

Following are some specific guidelines and tasks for the cooperativization movement:

/1. Actively Consolidate and Develop Cooperatives and Production Collectives; and Pay Attention To Accelerating Cooperativization in the Mountainous Area/:

Provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Thuan Hai, including the mountainous area, must pay attention to consolidating cooperatives and building new cooperatives and production collectives so that by 1980 cooperativization work will be achieved with the building of cooperatives in the plain areas and of production collectives and small and medium cooperatives in the mountainous area.

Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Dac Lac and Lam Dong provinces will achieve cooperativization by 1980 with the building of both cooperatives and production collectives.

Studies must be conducted to establish model cooperatives in the mountainous area, especially in the ethnic minority area, considering their specific characteristics, such as land conditions, the ethnic people's habits and customs and, in particular, the local cadres' cultural background. Cooperativization must be combined with the settlement of the nomadic ethnic people in fixed places. In carrying out cooperativization, agriculture must be associated with forestry (clearing virgin land, afforestation and exploitation of forests...). We must consolidate previously built organizations of solidarity and mutual assistance or organize production collectives. Cooperatives in the mountainous area should not be too large and their building should be based on the available labor force (each cooperative should comprise about 100 to 300 workers).

Management of cooperatives must be simple so that cadres can understand it and that members can participate in and carry it out satisfactorily (simple management should consist of setting lower norms, performing simple financial procedures, assigning work more practically...).

Because cooperativization in the mountainous area is more complex and difficult than in the delta area, provincial and district party committee echelons must directly guide it and study ways to make it work appropriately. Specific tasks must be assigned to responsible cadres and not solely to villages. Mountainous cooperativization cadres must be urgently trained, with emphasis laid on training local cadres. Cadres from the delta should be sent to help in accounting and technical matters.

Studies must also be conducted to revise and supplement the cooperativization policy so as to suit the specific conditions of each locality.

/2. Strive To Accelerate Comprehensive Agricultural Production and Concentrate on Producing Grain, Food Supplies and Consumer Goods/:

Grain production is the foremost task. Cooperatives must fully use land, the labor force, machinery and all other available capabilities to produce grain and food products and must develop more sectors and occupations. Localities with favorable conditions for grain production must strive to increase the yearly crops, carry out intensive cultivation and expand the cultivated areas by stepping up the clearing of virgin land in the hilly area, the mountainous areas, and areas bordering the mountains.

/Regarding rice/, efforts must be concentrated on intensive cultivation and on increasing the yearly crops and the production yield. Many localities are still able to increase the output from 8 to 9 tons per hectare, if animal manure and green manure applied to each hectare are to be increased to 8 to 10 tons.

The cultivation of subsidiary crops must be accelerated everywhere. Land must be well managed and fully used in growing subsidiary crops. Emphasis must be laid on intensive cultivation and on increasing the subsidiary crop output. The processing of subsidiary crops must be satisfactorily solved and the habit of consuming subsidiary crops must be maintained and promoted. Many cooperatives can satisfactorily solve the subsidiary crop processing problem.

Any locality or cooperative that achieves the average per capita output of 400-500 kilos of grain is in a position to grow industrial crops and high-value export crops such as mulberry, silkworms, cotton, peanut, soybeans, rushes, tea, and coffee and apply new crop cultivation patterns.

We must step up the development of animal husbandry in order to increase the production of fertilizer and the volume of meat. Our motto is to raise hogs, buffaloes and cattle at the same time. The most profitable way of raising hogs is for cooperatives to breed piglets and produce feed for hogs on the basis of the land provided for animal husbandry and then to assign the raising work to cooperative members, who will turn in their hog products to collectives. This will help lessen the cooperatives' investment in capital construction (such as the building of pigsties) and make it possible for cooperatives to fully use the cooperative members' capabilities and idle labor time. Cooperatives are responsible for managing draft buffaloes and cattle, while members are encouraged to raise unlimited numbers of buffaloes and cattle for meat and breeding. Attention must be paid to raising the duck population.

Local traditional /sectors and occupations/ must be vigorously developed and new sectors and occupations using locally available raw materials must be created to increase consumer products for society and the cooperative members' income. Localities dotted with sea and forest areas must organize forest and maritime exploitation and achieve a coordination between agriculture and forestry and between agriculture and fishery. Depending on the situation, these localities may set up teams specialized in forestry and fishery exploitation in cooperatives or organize cooperatives solely for this purpose.

On the basis of clearly defining production guidelines, cooperatives must embark on reorganizing production, redistributing the work force within cooperatives, at the district level or among cooperatives, thus creating a new production structure in line with the system of large-scale socialist production.

/3. Fully Use Excess Labor, Rationally Redistribute the Work Force Among Production and Trade Sectors in Cooperatives and Production Collectives, and Increase Labor Productivity/:

The work force must be satisfactorily managed and fully used. On the basis of developing production, accelerating the clearing of virgin land, increasing the yearly crops, and developing sectors and occupations, cooperatives can increase the work hours and work days in order to increase labor productivity. Efforts must be made to achieve the average norm of one laborer cultivating 1 hectare of crop. About 50-60 percent of the work force must be provided for cultivation, and the rest will be used in livestock raising, in other sectors and occupations and in capital construction. Every year, each laborer works for collectives more than 250 days, or puts up more than 300 work days (of which about 40-50 are unpaid work days).

The superiority of collective labor over individual labor lies in the cooperation and division of specialized work along the line of large-scale

socialist production. We must consolidate basic production units and specialized labor units and teams in cooperatives and create the type of cooperative that combines agriculture with forestry and agriculture with fishery.

The redistribution of the work force at the district level and, more extensively, at the provincial level, must also be studied and carried out along with the reorganization of production and redistribution of the cooperatives' work force, in order to fully use the labor force and produce as many products as possible for society.

/4. Continue To Build Material and Technical Bases To Serve Production and Collective Welfare/:

Building material and technical bases for agriculture in general, and agricultural cooperatives in particular, means combining the transformation of agriculture with its development so as to develop the production forces in line with the new production relations.

On the basis of planning and developing production and applying scientific and technical methods in production, it is necessary to continue to build material and technical bases for production, such as water conservancy projects, fertilizer processing establishments, means of transportation, drying grounds, storage facilities, fodder processing installations, machine repair workshops and so forth.

The important thing is that each locality must depend on the capital of each cooperative and the locally available raw materials to achieve step by step the cooperativization movement without relying on the state. It must fully use its own labor force to create the necessary material and technical bases to serve, above all, production activities.

Attention must also be paid to building collective welfare projects. This task must be done step by step. We must not engage in building large-scale projects, nor must we do it just for form's sake. Everything must be calculated carefully so as not to affect the implementation of long-term people-relocation plans and programs.

/5. Positively Improve the Managerial Task of Cooperatives Into an Orderly System/:

The main scope of the managerial task is to use land, labor and capital in such a way as to obtain high economic results so as to develop production and create new production installations, and to plan for the establishment of concentrated fields of specialized and intensive cultivation, to determine crop cultivation patterns for each season, to create more material and technical bases and more collective welfare, and to give an ever increasing income to each collective member. The improvement of the managerial task includes the following main aspects:

--Firmly administer and grasp collective ownership over collectivized land, ricefields and other production materials in order to make everyone responsible for their use and protect against all violations and sabotage. All land must be used and draft cattle and buffalo must be mobilized to carry out collective plans. All assets and capital investments must be used with the highest results. The policy of having cooperatives administer land and forests must be implemented. All cooperatives must devise the best plans to afforest land and to protect and exploit forests.

--Manage plans (including the formulation and implementation of plans). Plans should be formulated for each crop season and each year to set forth specific struggle objectives and point out measures to insure the fulfillment of these objectives.

--Manage labor forces so that all people can be mobilized and assigned jobs commensurate to their ability and specialty, and so that they can have conditions to increase their labor productivity and to work more days and more hours. The labor forces must be organized into professional and specialized teams and cells. Labor discipline must be scrupulously observed. The work of each team member must be firmly controlled. If management can control all teams, the cooperatives' plans will be successfully implemented. Constant study must be made to accurately establish labor norms, determine the economic and technical norms, classify jobs, set work standards and rationally compute compensation, and on this basis to boldly apply the piece-work system with proper incentive and punitive measures to serve as a basis on which to increase labor productivity.

--Manage finances well to effectively use all capital investments, materials, assets and products of the cooperatives. The application of the published 43-items-of-appropriation system of accounts and statistics must be unified. The systems of publicly and periodically reporting on the financial status and of auditing, liquidating and settling financial accounts at the end of each crop season and each year must be implemented. Through the task of financial management we must detect and promptly deal with cases of corruption and abuse in various production teams and cooperatives.

--Administer the work and distribute the income of cooperatives in accordance with the principles and plans established collectively by cooperative members. A correct and adequate report must be publicly made on all items of receipts, expenses and work compensation incurred during crop seasons and by the end of each year.

Moreover, meetings of management and control committees and the congress of cooperative members must be held periodically. The function of the control committee, which supervises and controls all the operations of cooperatives on behalf of their members, must be especially enhanced.

/6. Strengthen the District Level and Develop the Effect of District Leadership Over Cooperatives/:

Since the cooperativization movement has developed, the number of cooperatives and production collectives in districts has quickly increased and the managerial task has become ever more complicated, the district level should be strengthened so as to be sufficiently capable of providing prompt guidance. At present, the district level in various provinces is still very weak. The central and provincial sectors must urgently help districts by creating favorable conditions for them to lead and guide the cooperativization movement. The following major issues should be emphasized:

/First,/ more cadres should be assigned to districts, especially to specialized and economic sectors. The resolution of the party Central Committee fifth plenum should be implemented to assign most of the party committee members to districts and villages. It is time that the apparatus of provinces must be streamlined to send their cadres of various sectors to districts while enhancing the authority and responsibility of the district level.

/Second,/ planning at the district level should be completed in order to have guidelines for reorganizing production in districts.

/Third,/ necessary material and technical bases should be built in districts to meet such requirements of cooperatives as: farming facilities, mechanical repair, material supply and protection of vegetation and animals, and so forth.

The district level should strongly develop its role of /leading, guiding and controlling/ cooperatives. At the same time, it should operationally coordinate the general duties in the district which cannot be performed by cooperatives.

In order to satisfactorily fulfill this task, the district level should be built in accordance with Directive No 33 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers on building the district level.

Along with continually implementing the plan for training all kinds of cadres for the cooperativization movement, there must be a continuous advanced training plan to comprehensively enhance the cultural, professional and managerial knowledge of those cadres who are presently assigned to cooperatives. There must be a plan to organize separate training for cadres of mountainous regions and of ethnic minority people as required by the cooperativization movement in each locality.

Attention must be paid to rejuvenating the contingents of cadres, especially those of grassroots level in villages, of cooperatives and of

economic installations. Through the cooperativization movement and the process of consolidating and developing cooperatives we will place and classify the forces of cadres and party members with a view to screening deviant and degenerate cadres and to developing the force of new cadres.

IV. /Party Development/

A directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat has provided guidance for the entire problem of party development. From now until the end of 1980, the task of party development is to be concentrated on the organization of party congresses at various levels and the intensification of the task of improving the party and of consolidating party organizations. These two issues are closely linked to the acceleration of the cooperativization movement and the development and consolidation of agricultural cooperatives.

Following are the major issues to be emphasized in developing the party:

/1. Continue to conduct political education so as to enhance the socialist consciousness of cadres, party members and the masses./

The socialist transformation of agriculture is a profound revolution in the rural areas and a difficult and complicated class struggle. Therefore, the education of cadres, party members and the masses to enhance their socialist consciousness should be conducted regularly and continuously. Cadres and party members must be made to acquire definite knowledge of the collective production line and a sense of collective ownership so that they can play their exemplary vanguard role in the cooperativization movement in general and in the establishment of cooperatives. On the basis of their knowledge and consciousness, cadres and party members must show their specific action in productive labor and make all-round contributions to the operations and management of cooperatives and production collectives.

In the congresses of party organizations at various echelons, the socialist transformation of agriculture must constitute the scope for debate during which a program of action will be decided with a view to controlling and evaluating the role of party members.

/2. Develop the party, expel undesirable party members and improve and consolidate the party organizations in cooperatives and production collectives./

At present, there are very few party members in cooperatives and production collectives. In some localities, there are neither party members nor party organizations. We must boldly recruit new party members from among cooperatives and production collectives. Through the cooperativization movement, we will select outstanding elements from among the collectivized peasants and will educate, train and recruit them into the

party in accordance with the prescribed standards. From now until the end of 1980, we must struggle in such a way as to have some party members and party chapters in all cooperatives and other economic installations, and a party cell or at least a party member in all the production units of cooperatives.

Along with developing the party, we must resolutely eliminate from party membership those who are undesirable and reluctant to implement party policies, and especially those who still advocate exploitation and refuse to join production collectives and cooperatives. We must constantly enhance the quality of party members and rationally adjust the placement and assignment of cadres and party members. All party members should fulfill their duties depending on their abilities, ages and health conditions. On the basis of developing the party and enhancing the quality of party members, we will assign capable, healthy and good quality party members to the management committees of cooperatives and production collectives to replace weak, incapable and aged comrades. We must resolutely replace all the cadres and party members who are unqualified, corrupt, selfish and arrogant to the people.

We must increase the ability of the village party organizations and various grassroots level party chapters, especially their knowledge of economic and managerial matters and of various policies so that they can sufficiently lead and control the operations of cooperatives.

/3. Improve and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in rural areas/ (the party, administration, people's organizations, militia, self-defense and security forces).

This system of dictatorship must be made to effectively serve the transformation of agriculture. Through training, we will consolidate the contingents of cadres and realistically develop the effect of the dictatorship apparatus in rural areas, which means that we have to mobilize and educate the masses on socialist transformation and construction, promptly suppress and prevent reactionaries from sabotaging cooperativization and the revolution, and insure political security and social order and security in the rural areas.

There is not much time left for completing the socialist transformation of agriculture in the south and we still have many difficult and complicated tasks to perform. However, in the flush of the achieved successes which are being strongly developed and with the subjective efforts and high determination of all party organizations, the administration and the people's organizations, we are firmly convinced that in the future the cooperativization movement in the provinces on the central coast and in Tay Nguyen will score even greater successes.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

NORTHERN WINTER CROP PLANS--Along with countering waterlogging and caring for the 10th-month rice, the northern provinces and cities are formulating plans for the 1979 winter crop cultivation. Provinces and cities in the midland and delta regions have drafted plans for cooperatives to enable them to appropriately prepare land and crop allocation together with seeds, draft power and fertilizer for the winter crop cultivation. In the forthcoming winter crop season, cooperatives in Hai Hung Province alone will grow such crops as potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, vegetables, watermelon, garlic and tomatoes on 40-70 percent of the cultivated area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Aug 79 BK]

HA NAM NINH FALL CROPS--In this year's fall crop season, Ha Nam Ninh Province has grown nearly 7,000 hectares of vegetables and subsidiary crops, producing an increase of some 2,000 hectares over last year. The province is now guiding local cooperatives in satisfactorily tending these crops in order to achieve a high yield to support the people's lives and animal husbandry development. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Aug 79 BK]

HA SON BINH WINTER CROPS--Ha Son Binh Province is determined to grow 30,000 hectares of winter crops this year, an increase of 12,000 hectares over last year, with potatoes accounting for 50 percent of the planned acreage. The province will also expand the areas of sweet potatoes, corn and beans and has secured 13,000 tons of potato seeds and more than 100 tons of corn in preparation for the winter crop cultivation. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Aug 79 BK]

MINH HAI HOG RAISING--According to the paper MINH HAI, the hog population in the province has dropped recently and is likely to drop even more drastically, thus affecting its efforts to raise 400,000 head in 1979. The paper blamed old breeding methods and the failure to provide hogs with appropriate feed and adequate care for the decrease in the number of these animals. The paper called on all sectors concerned to strive to overcome this situation in order to produce more food for society and increase the source of animal manure for crop cultivation. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 21 Aug 79 BK]

SOUTHERN HARVESTING--Hanoi, 6 Sep--Provinces from Quang Nam-Da Nang southward have harvested 197,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice. Nghia Binh on the central coast has completed almost 66 percent of the harvest. Peasants in the Mekong River Delta provinces are working against time to complete the harvest before floods expected late in the month. The southern provinces have also reaped more than 10,000 hectares of subsidiary crops, including 6,500 hectares of maize. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0238 GMT 6 Sep 79 OW]

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần Thi An [TRAANF THIJ AAN]

Member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly; on 16 August 1979 she attended the arrival in the SRV of a delegation of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 21 Aug 79 p 1)

Vũ Hạc Bông [VUX HAWCS BOONGF]

Ambassador; on 14 August 1979, following the establishment of ambassadorial level relations between the SRV and the Seychelles, he was received by the president of the Seychelles. (NHAN DAN 22 Aug 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Trọng Cát [NGUYEENX TRONGJ CATS]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and chief of the Proselytizing and Front Department of the VCP Committee of Tay Ninh Province; read one of the reports at a conference to discuss proselytizing and front work held in the province from 26 February to 2 March 1979. (DAI DOAN KET 17 Mar 79 p 22)

Cù Huy Cận [CUF HUY CAANJ]

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam National Committee of the UNESCO; Vice Minister of Culture and Information; on 10-21 August 1979 he worked with UNESCO representatives on plans for the preservation of the historical and cultural heritage of Hue. (NHAN DAN 21 Aug 79 p 4)

Hoàng Du [HOANGF ZU]

*Deputy Director of Cabinet of the Premier's Office; is one of the deputy chiefs of the General Census Central Steering Committee, set up by the 20 July 1978 Council of Ministers decision on conducting a general census in 1979 which is published in this issue. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 5, Oct 78 pp 2-3)

Lê Văn Dũ [LEE VAWN ZUWV]

*Member of the VCP Standing Committee and Chief of the VCP Organization Department of Tay Ninh Province; read one of the reports at a conference to discuss proselytizing and front work held in the province from 26 February to 2 March 1979. (DAI DOAN KET 17 Mar 79 p 22)

Nguyễn Quang Hạp [NGUYEENX QUANG HAPJ], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Commander of the 671st Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants Group; recently his unit completed laying an oil pipeline across a river. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Aug 79 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Hiếu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUJ]

Professor at the Dubna All-Union Nuclear Research Institute; head of the Vietnam Physics Institute; his article "The Maturing of Collective Research in Physics" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Aug 79 p 2)

Trần Duy Hùng [TRAANF ZUY HUWNG]

*Member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly; on 16 August 1979 he attended the arrival in the SRV of a delegation of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 21 Aug 79 p 1)

Phan Văn Hữu [PHAN VAWN HUWUJ]

Vice Minister of Labor; is one of the members of the General Census Central Steering Committee, set up by the 20 July 1978 Council of Ministers decision on conducting a general census in 1979, which is published in this issue. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 5, Oct 78 pp 2-3)

Ngô Bui Kim [NGOO BUIF KIM]

*Commercial Attache at the SRV Embassy in France; recently he attended the departure of a French ship from the Port of Sete carrying humanitarian aid from France to the SRV. (NHAN DAN 21 Aug 79 p 1)

Mai Lương [MAI LUWOWNG]

Head of the Department for International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture; his comments on the agricultural situation in the SRV were quoted in the cited source. (Paris LE MONDE 4 Sep 79 p 5)

Thanh Lưỡng [THANH LUWOWNG]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee of Quang Ninh Province; spoke at ceremonies at which the Labor Order, Third Class, was presented to the Statistics Department of Quang Ninh Province. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 5, Oct 78 p 63)

Ky Nam [KYF NAM]

*Member of the VCP Standing Committee and Political Officer of the armed forces of Tay Ninh Province; read one of the reports at a conference to discuss proselytizing and front work held in the province from 26 February to 2 March 1979. (DAI DOAN KET 17 Mar 79 p 22)

Pham-Duc Nam [PHAMJ DUWCS NAM]

*Member of the VCP Standing Committee of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province;
*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province in charge of agriculture; mentioned in an article on the rice crop in the province published in this issue. (DAI DOAN KET 13 Jan 79 p 16)

Phan Hong Nghia [PHAN HOONGF NGHIA]

*Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Song Be Province; he is the author of an article in this issue on the assault role of the province's youth in collective mastery and in combat readiness and resolve to defeat the Beijing aggressors. (THANH NIEN No 5-6, May-Jun 79 pp 41-45)

Tran Van Nghia [TRAANF VAWN NGHIA]

*Member of the VCP Standing Committee and Chief of the Public Security Service of Tay Ninh Province; read one of the reports at a conference to discuss proselytizing and front work held in the province from 26 February to 2 March 1979. (DAI DOAN KET 17 Mar 79 p 22)

Nguyen Tien Phong [NGUYEENX TIEEN PHONG]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee;
*Permanent Member of the Vietnam Committee for the Year of the Child; he is the author of an article in this issue on The Year of the Child and Vietnam's care for and education of children. (THANH NIEN No 5-6, May-Jun 79 pp 16-20)

Nguyen Quynh [NGUYEENX QUYNHF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee of Duy Xuyen District, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province; his comments on agricultural cooperativization in the district are included in an article in this issue. (DAI DOAN KET 13 Jan 79 pp 12-13, 23)

Hai Sang [HAI SANGS]

*Permanent Member of the VCP Committee of Cuu Long Province; spoke at a meeting held in late December 1978 during the visit of VCP Political Bureau Member Nguyen Van Linh's visit to the province. (DAI DOAN KET 13 Jan 79 pp 6-7)

Nguyễn Đình Sở [NGUYEENX DINHF SOWR]

*Member of the VCP Standing Committee and Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Ha Son Binh Province; officiated at recent ceremonies at which the Statistics Department of Ha Son Binh Province was presented the Labor Order, Third Class. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 5, Oct 78 p 63)

Ngô Văn Tài [NGOO VAWN TAIF]

*Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Tay Ninh Province; he is the author of a brief article in this issue on youth union building activities in the province. (THANH NIEN No 5-6, May-Jun 79 pp 25-27)

Đào Văn Tập [DAOF VAWN TAAPJ]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; Head of the Institute of Economic Studies of the Commission; this issue carries the text of his speech at the International Scientific Conference on "The Scientific and Technical Revolution and the Deeper Economic Contradictions of Capitalism in the New Stage" organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow in May 1979. (NGHIEN CUU KINH TE No 3, Jun 79 pp 1-4)

Đào Sơn Tây [DAOF SOWN TAAY], Major General

Age 65; on 7 May 1979 he attended a ceremony in Thu Duc District, Ho Chi Minh City marking the anniversary of the victory of Dien Bien Phu. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 8 May 79 p 1)

Đặng Ngọc Thanh [DAWNGJ NGOCJ THANH]

Deputy Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his article "Biological Studies in Our Nation" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Aug 79 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Thành [NGUYEENX VAWN THANH]

*Vice Minister of Supply; on 17 August 1979 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Nguyen Duy Trinh on a tour of a science and technology materials and equipment exhibit in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 18 Aug 79 p 4)

Trần Nam Thông [TRAANF NAM THOONGS]

*Deputy Chief of the Agricultural Transformation Department of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province; recently discussed economic progress in the province with a correspondent of this source. (DAI DOAN KET 13 Jan 79 pp 8-9)

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Nguyễn Văn Thu [NGUYEENX VAWN THUJ]

*Secretary of the Trade Union Federation of Binh Tri Thien Province; he is the author of an article in this issue on "The Spontaneous Emulation Movement Among Workers and Civil Servants of Binh Tri Thien Province." (TAP CHI CONG DOAN No 42, Oct 78 pp 20-23)

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Nguyễn Văn Thống [NGUYEENX VAWN THUWONGJ]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee of Tay Ninh Province; read one of the reports at a conference to discuss proselytizing and front work held in the province from 26 February to 2 March 1979. (DAI DANG KET 17 Mar 79 p 22)

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Nguyễn Minh Tiến [NGUYEENX MINH TIEENS]

*Vice Minister of Interior; is one of the members of the General Census Central Steering Committee, set up by the 20 July 1978 Council of Ministers decision on conducting a general census in 1979, which is published in this issue. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 5, Oct 78 pp 2-3)

NOTE: This individual previously has been reported by the name Minh Tiến [MINH TIEENS].

Đào Xuân Trầ [DAOX XUAAN TRAF], Dr.

*Secretary General of the Vietnam General Association of Medicine; was elected to this position at the Ninth Congress of the General Association held recently in Hanoi. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 5, Sep-Oct 79 p 60)

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Lê Anh Trầ [LEE ANH TRAF]

*Deputy Director of the Institute of Art History and Theory, Ministry of Culture and Information; spoke at a conference on socialist realism in art held by the institute in late September 1978. (NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUA1 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 111)

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Nguyễn Tấn Gi Trọng [NGUYEENX TAANS GI TRONGJ]

*Member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly; on 16 August 1979 he attended the arrival in the SRV of a delegation of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 21 Aug 79 p 1)

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Vu Quốc Uy [VUX QUOOC UY]

Acting Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Other Nations; on 22 August 1979 he attended a meeting marking Romanian Liberation Day. (NHAN DAN 23 Aug 79 p 4)

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Le Vinh [LEE VINH]

Editor-in-chief of NGHIEN CUU KINH TE, the bi-monthly journal of the Institute of Economic Studies, Vietnam Social Science Commission; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (NGHIEN CUU KINH TE No 3, Jun 79 masthead)

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Le Quang Vinh [LEE QUANG VINH]

*Acting Director of the Education Service, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "The Education Sector of Ho Chi Minh City Advances Steadily" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Aug 79 p 3)

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BIOGRAPHIC

HEROES OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES

[The following information was extracted from ANH HUNG LUC LUONG VU TRANG NHAN DAN [Heroes of the People's Armed Forces] Vol 1--1952-1958 published in 1978 by the Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House in Hanoi, a 227-page monograph containing brief sketches of 78 recipients of this title.]

La Văn Cầu [LA VAWN CAAUF]

Was born in 1932, of the poor peasant class, in Kham Thanh Village, Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province; of the Tay ethnic minority; joined the military at age 16; is a member of the Vietnam Workers Party [VWP]; was designated a Hero of the People's Armed Forces by presidential order dated 10 August 1952, at which time he was commander of an infantry squad of the 671st Company, 32d Battalion, 316th Army Corps [Dai doan]. (pp 10-12)

Ngô Gia Khâm [NGOO GIA KHAMR]

Was born in 1919, of the worker class, in Tu Son District, (the former) Bac Ninh Province; at age 16 studied the cold-working of steel at the Gia Lam Rolling Stock Factory; was arrested by the French in 1941 and exiled to Son La; was one of the original builders of the Liberation Army (forerunner of the VPA) weapons plant; is a member of the VWP; was designated Hero of the People's Armed Forces by presidential order dated 10 August 1952. (pp 21-23)

Trần Đại Nghĩa [TRAANF DAIJ NGHIA]

Born in 1903, of the revolutionary intellectual class, in Chan Hiep Village, Tam Binh District, (the former) Vinh Long Province; in 1946 he joined the military, where he is an engineer with the rank of major general, the current position of head of the Defense Ministry's Ordnance Department and the former positions of head of the Artillery Department and vice minister of Industry and Trade; following 10 years of study and research abroad, he returned to Vietnam in 1946 and was assigned the tasks of organizing and leading the building of the ordnance branch and the manufacture of weapons; he is a member of the VWP; he was designated a Hero of the People's Armed Forces by presidential order dated 10 August 1952. (pp 24-26)

Phùng Văn Khẩu [PHUNGF VAWN KHAAUF]

Was born in 1930, of the landless peasant class, in Duc Hung Village, Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province; of the Nung ethnic minority; joined the military in December 1949; is a member of the VWP; was designated Hero of the People's Armed Forces by the National Assembly on 31 August 1955, at which time he was leader of an artillery platoon in the 351st Army Corps [Dai doan]. (pp 66-67)

Đàm Văn Ngụy [DAMF VAWN NGUYJ]

Was born in 1928, of the middle peasant class, in Minh Khai Village, Trach An District, Cao Bang Province; of the Tay ethnic minority; joined the military in January 1945; is a member of the VWP; was designated Hero of the People's Armed Forces by the National Assembly on 7 May 1956, at which time he was a battalion deputy commander in the 316th Army Corps [Dai doan]. (pp 176-178)

Nguyễn Văn Thành [NGUYEENX VAWN THANH]

Was born in 1928, of the worker class, in Hao Nam Hamlet, Thinh Hao Village, (the former) Precinct 4, Hanoi; joined the military in October 1950; is a member of the VWP; was designated Hero of the People's Armed Forces by the National Assembly on 7 May 1956, at which time he was commander of an infantry company of the 48th Regiment, 320th Army Corps [Dai doan]. (pp 201-203)

Cao Việt Báo [CAO VIEETS BAOR]

Was born in 1932, of the worker class, in Chuong Nghia Dong Hamlet, Nghia Chau Village, Nghia Hung District, (the former) Nam Dinh Province; joined the military in February 1946, when he became a worker in the ordnance plant of the Ministry of Defense; is a member of the VWP; was designated a Labor Hero by the National Assembly on 7 July 1958. (pp 224-225)

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